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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

Name of Candidate	ATUL PRAKASH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	18943
Center	ORN.	Date	4/10/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
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10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060
103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

   भारत के राजनीतिक एकीकरण में मुगलकालीन उपलब्धियों की महानता वस्तुतः वास्तुकारों, कवियों, इतिहासकारों, चित्रकारों एवं संगीतकारों के कार्यों की भव्यता एवं सुंदरता से अभिव्यक्त होती है , जो उस काल में फले-फूले। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

After the Guptas Period, the next great political unification of India was achieved under the Mughals. However, apart from the massive expanse of territory, the Mughal period is marked by significant cultural achievements :-

1) Architecture :- A new school was introduced with heavy Islamic influences of Persia.
New features included :-

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- Use of domes, minarets
- Arcuade styles
- Charbagh gardens
- Use of calligraphy, floral patterns for decorations.
- Pietra-dura or embedding of stones
- Use of white marble extensively.

Examples include Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Fatehpur Sikri

2) Painting: Beginnings of karkhanas under Akbar, potrait paintings, decorative margins, use of shading, perspective. A fusion of traditional Indian and persian elements was achieved.

3) Poetry: Skilled poets like Faizi, Badayuni contributed in this period. Urdu also flourished in this age.

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4) Historians like Abul Fazl, Rahim Khan-i-Khanan chronicled life in the times in great detail. Their works are valuable even today.

5) In music, the developments by Tansen and his creation of several new ragas like Bhairavi are enjoyed even today.

Thus, in all it can be rightly said that Mughal era was perhaps ~~the~~ of great importance in development of Indian culture.

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2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.
पारंपरिक रुप से भारत ने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिक दशाओं एवं अपनी स्थानिक जल आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विविध प्रकार की जल संचयन (वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग) तकनीकों का विकास किया था। उदाहरण सहित पुष्ट कीजिए।

Various historical structures points to perfection of water management techniques in earlier India :-

- Presence of water tanks like Hauz Khas etc in areas around Delhi Sultanate.

- Constructions like baolis or stepped wells such as Agrasen Ki Baoli in Delhi, Rani ki Vav at Patan point to excellence in water harvesting

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techniques in scarce regions

- Several local water harvesting techniques evolved in regions like Rajasthan such as use of tankas.

- In South India, presence of water tank inside temple premises could be seen as a measure to address water needs in cases of emergencies

Therefore ample evidences exist, which point to existence of water harvesting techniques in earlier India.

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They can be revived in current times to address the water problems of today.

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3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well. Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.

18वीं सदी के यूरोप की साम्राज्यिक प्रतिद्वंद्विताएं भारत में भी देखी गईं। कर्नाटक युद्धों के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

18th Century Europe withessed 7 years War between France and Britain in 1760s over :-

- Succession in European kingdoms Austro-Hungary.
- Quest for colonies in Pacific, Americas.
- Generally rivalry between Britain and France.

This played out in India via the Carnatic Wars,

- They were a battle for supremacy over India

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- Britain and France sided with different rulers in the Deccan region to further their interests.

- Supporting different contenders for post of Nizam of Hyderabad, rulers of Carnatic they fought numerous battles.

- French led by General Dupleix dominated initially but eventually succumbed to defeat.

- French defeat was ascertained after the pivotal Battle of Wandiwash.

- This French defeat was prevalant almost everywhere, resulting in Treaty of Paris in Late 1760s.

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The Carnatic Wars were of great help to British as :-

- They realised Indian troops could not withstand their modern weapons
- They realised absence of nationalism in India, could use 'Divide and Rule'
- They understood Indian men could be used to conquer India

Thus, while Carnatic Wars ended French aspirations in India, it paved way for British rule in India.

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4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.
भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान 1916 का लखनऊ सत्र विभिन्न कारणों से एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Among various Congress Sessions, Lucknow Session was one of the most pivotal due to the following:-

① Reconciliation and Re-entry of Extremists

This led to strengthening of Congress and the realisation that occurences like Surat Split need to be avoided at all costs.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak and his associates were welcome back into Congress fold.

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② Lucknow Pact between Congress and Muslim League.

- Showed unity between two communities in coming together for common goal
- It also was a tacit acceptance of communal politics by Congress which could be claimed to have culminated in Partition.

③ Presidency of Annie Besant – the 1st woman President of Congress

This showed rising women participation in freedom struggle and paved way for greater women role in future.

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(4) Renewed vigour to Home Rule Movement which helped in taking the message of freedom, liberty to rural grassroots

Therefore, Lucknow Session laid foundation for future events of freedom struggle movement

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5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.
जस्टिस पार्टी द्वारा आरंभ किए गए सुधार देश में सकारात्मक सामाजिक कार्यवाही हेतु एक आदर्श बन गए थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Justice Party laid out several measures for social affirmation in India after freedom:

1. Reservation to Backward Classes in public offices
2. Reservation in public educational institutions
3. Social reform measures like opening of temples, roads, public wells.
4. Measures to curb manual scavenging and untouchability were also undertaken.

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Such a roadmap could be seen in the ideals enshrined throughout out ~~Constitit~~ Constitution be it in Preamble, Art 15(4), 16(4), Art 45, 335 to mention a few.

The Justice Party rule definitely necessitated post-independence measures for the nation to adopt.

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6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China. Examine.

कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप में हुआ युद्ध कोरिया के लिए विनाशकारी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के लिए एक खोया हुआ अवसर तथा चीन के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण सिद्ध हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Korea was divided after 2nd World War between zones of Russian and US influence across 44th parallel.

After North Korea invaded south in 1950s, followed by a US-backed UN intervention and ultimately a Chinese retaliation, the war has yet not concluded (as not peace treaty signed) and has had varied implications :-

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① Korea :- Great loss of life and property

- Continued tensions between the two Koreas

② US :- It could have pushed North Korean regime out and cultivated a favourable, united and peaceful Korea.

- United, friendly Korea on China's border could be used by US to pressurize China in present scenario.

However, by underestimating Chinese warnings against crossing of Yalu river during the War, it lost an opportunity.

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③ China, meanwhile by pushing UN troops back by overwhelming forces established itself as a force to be reckoned with.

└ Till date, Chinese friendly ties with North Korea act as a sore point for US and Chinese use it to their advantage.

Therefore the Korean war was a defining moment for China.

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7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

म्यूनिख समझौते ने यूरोपीय देशों के बीच संबंधों में न तो शांति उत्पन्न की और न ही स्थिरता, अपितु यह तुष्टीकरण की एक ऐसी कार्यवाही सिद्ध हुआ जिसने युद्ध को अपरिहार्य बना दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Munich Pact was signed between the leaders of Germany (Hitler), Britain (Chamberlain), France among other powers.

- It allowed German annexation of Sudetenland, which was taken away after World War I

- It did not take measures to curb German militarisation of Rhineland

- It was expect to assuage German aspirations and satisfy Hitler.

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However it made the war inevitable as :-

1) Allied leaders underestimated Hitler and his quest for power

2) Hitler was bolstered by his success, which enhanced his reputation at home

3) Hitler believed his Anchluss with Austria was more justified and the Allied would not object to his moves

4) Thus, Hitler proceeded with Austria invasion which started World War II

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However, even if Munich Pact would not have happened, World War II could still have occurred :-

- Hitler's ideas of lebensraum were deeply embedded in him
- Massive rearmament and militarisation made war inevitable
- Hitler's popularity at home was due to his fierce leadership and he had to maintain this image.
- Hitler's hatred of Communists could have anyways led to the war.
- Web of alliances ensured the spiralling of a bilateral war to World War.

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8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil rights for all people regardless of race in America.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से गांधीजी के अहिंसावादी दर्शन ने मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर के तरीकों को प्रभावित किया। साथ ही अमेरिका में नस्लीय भेदभाव के बिना सभी लोगों के लिए नागरिक अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने में मार्टिन लूथर किंग के योगदानों एवं उपलब्धियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr King methods were :-

- Based on non-violence + Truth
- Satyagraha + wilful disobedience of official orders, taking out peaceful marches, giving speeches.
- He exhorted mass participation by people
- He spoke power to truth by highlight various discriminations faced by African-Americans and sought to influence whites

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public and the government.

Dr. King led a historic march for equal rights of voting, education at Selma.

He emphasized on peaceful methods at a time when violent movement like Black Power movement were emerging.

His efforts culminated in passing of Civil Rights Act by US Congress, which paved way people like Barak Obama to aspire to the US presidency.

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9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन के अतिरिक्त, त्रि-भाषा सूत्र भारत में भाषा की समस्या का समाधान करने की सरकार की नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Language question in free India had various stands, which included :-

① Linguistic Organisation

└ This emerged from Congress promises and organisation of Provincial Councils on linguistic basis

└ Fast to death by Potti Sriramulu led to intensification of demands

└ While JVP, Dhar Committees had rejected the idea, subsequently States Reorganization Commission in 1956 accepted language as a basis

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for State formation which led to several linguistic states

(2) 3-language formula

- Sought to create national harmony
- English, Provincial and Southern/Northern languages were to be taught to facilitate the growth of syncretic culture in free India.

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10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.

भारत में असंगठित कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। 'घरेलू सहायकों' द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने हेतु अतिरिक्त उपायों की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Unorganized Workers in India account for 92% of workforce. They face numerous problems :-

- Low wages
- No job security
- No social security like pension, PF.

Therefore various measures for unorganised workers have been undertaken :-

- Atal Pension Yojana
- Insurance - PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana.

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- Health Coverage scheme with Rs 30,000 per family of 5.
- Labour Ministry has proposed a universal labour identification number (ULIN)
- Construction Workers Welfare Fund has been created to undertake welfare measures.

Domestic helps are a special category in themselves and face numerous abuses, exploitations.
They need additional measures like :-

- Registration of helps and employers
- Overtime payments
- Enforcing maximum work hours limits, minimum holidays.
- Steps to curb physical abuse
- Mandatory employer contribution in PF accounts.

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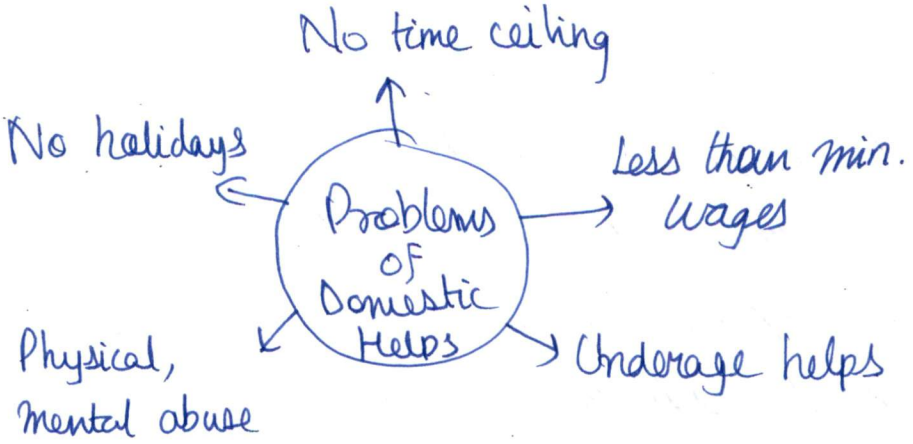
It is high time that this oft exploitated profession is looked into and measures to alleviate their pain be undertaken.



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11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.

भारत में मानसिक रुप से रोग ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि मात्र नीतिगत उपाय ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Mental illness is widely associated with stigma which leads to alienation, and aggravates the problem.

- In India, it is often seen not as a medical problem
- Individuals are mocked, made fun of leading to stigma.
- ~~Portlay~~ Potrayal in cinema, TV have also not helped their cause.
- As a result, large sections of mentally ill often do not report their ailment.
- Indian estimates of 50 lakh mentally ill, based on self-reporting in Census 2011 is considered to be grossly inaccurate.

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While the government has recently passed a Mental Health Care Act, various other measures are essential :-

→ Policy measures

① Active identification of mentally ill through NFHS.

② Producing more psychiatrists (currently only 2 per lakh)

③ Measures to curb brain drain in this field.

④ Access to medical treatment.

Apart from above various non-policy measures are needed :-

① Removing stigma - raise-awareness among masses

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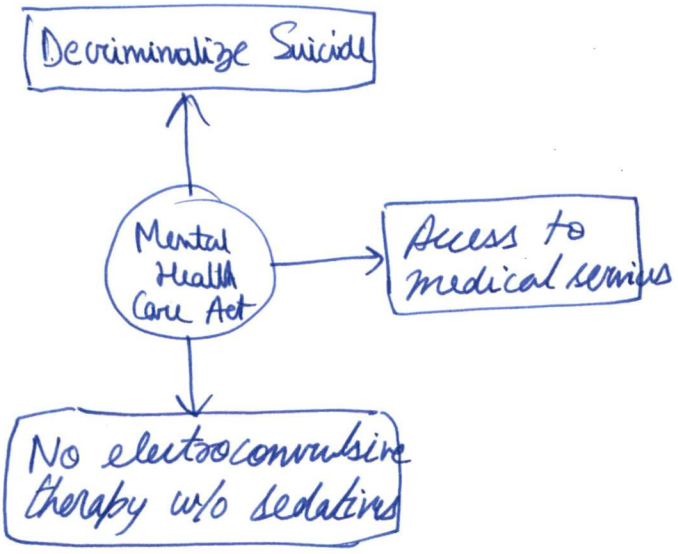
② Rope in celebrities to talk about their individual struggles with mental health

③ Improve media potrayal via films, TV.

④ Encourage self-reporting, dedicated helplines

⑤ Address root causes by parental training, by ASHAs,



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12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.

विशिष्ट रुप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups: PVTGs) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं उनकेद्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

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13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

यद्यपि उपशहरीकरण अधिकांश शहरीकृत हो रहे देशों में एक सामान्य परिघटना है, किन्तु भारत के शहरी विकास के संदर्भ में यह अपेक्षाकृत प्रारंभिक चरण पर में हो रही है। इस विकास के अंतर्निहित कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए भारतीय शहरों के लिए इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न की जा रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Urban Centres in India are growth centres with 70% of growth emanating from them. As a result, millions of domestic migrants throng to these regions, leading to suburbanisation.

It is a phenomena in which, outer ramparts of the city gradually develop as its outgrowths, depending on the city for its sustenance.

However, in India it is happening quite early :-

- Cities do not have requisite infrastructure
- Connectivity links are also not well-developed
- Suburbs are becoming haphazard, unplanned.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This may be due to following :-

- High pace of in-migration to urban centres for economic opportunities
- Costly living within cities forcing creation of suburbs
- An escape from hustle of city crowd and life
- Other factors for migration like - education, health services, escape for disadvantaged communities etc.

However, this has led to various urban challenges :-

- Rapid growth in urban sprawl without expansion of governance, administration.

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- Unplanned growth leading to :-
  - Poor sanitation, water supplies
  - Overcrowding of pockets
  - Poor transport connectivity.

- High rates of crime in outer suburbs
- Land mafias exploitation due to sudden price rise in land values

Measures like Rurban Mission, Smart Villages are needed to be scaled up along with addressing urban deficits via Smart Cities, AMRUT schemes at the earliest.

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14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

विविध भौगोलिक एवं मानव जनित कारकों ने ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी को वारम्वार बाढ़ों हेतु अति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा शमन के उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

Brahmaputra Valley is a site of flooding on a nearly annual basis. Various reasons can be attributed to it :-

Geographical

① Sheer volume of water in rivers like Brahmaputra

② High amount of silt present in the waters.

③ Braided channels of river reduce its carrying capacity.

④ Undulating terrain results in high velocity and sudden emergence in plains reduces speed and widens flow.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Anthropological

1. Deforestation in river basin regions aggravates silt problem
2. Encroachment of river basins increases damages and loss
3. Failure of embankments on a regular basis to hold waters
4. Lack of cross country cooperation on data ~~flow~~ on flows.

Therefore, a wide variety of measures are needed for mitigation:-

1. Desilting, dredging of selected channels regularly.
2. Afforestation in catchment areas
3. Curb illigal encroachments
4. Stringent monitoring, repair of embankments.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑤ Expedite dam construction on the river

⑥ Greater collaboration with neighbours like China, Nepal.

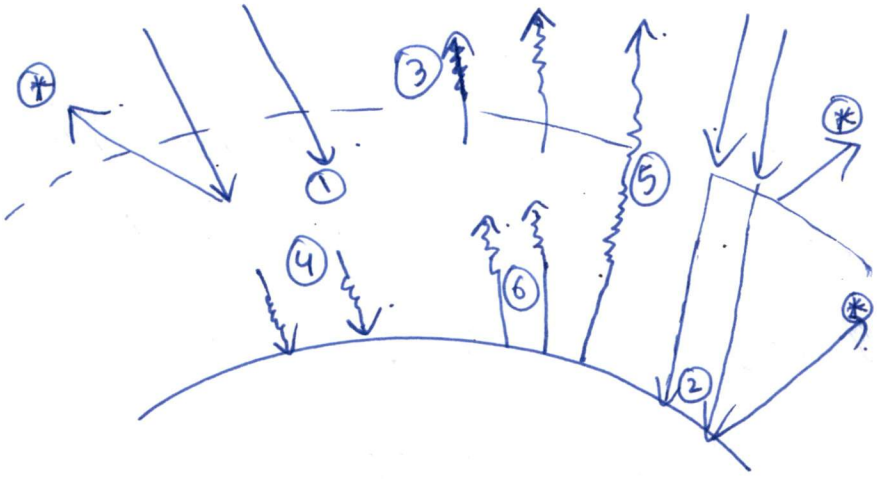
⑦ Training of SDRF battalions, maintaining reserve supplies and training of local populations

Incorporating the philosophy of Disaster Risk Reduction and Build Back Better is required to address this menance at the earliest.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

पृथ्वी के ऊष्मा बजट का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की निरंतर बढ़ रही सांद्रता इसे किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है।



- Incoming Short Wave Infra Red. (↓)
- Outgoing < Short Wave
  Long Wave (↓)

- 30% directly reflected back by Earth, Atmosphere (*)

- Rest < Some absorbed by atmosphere (1)
  Some by earth's surface. (2)

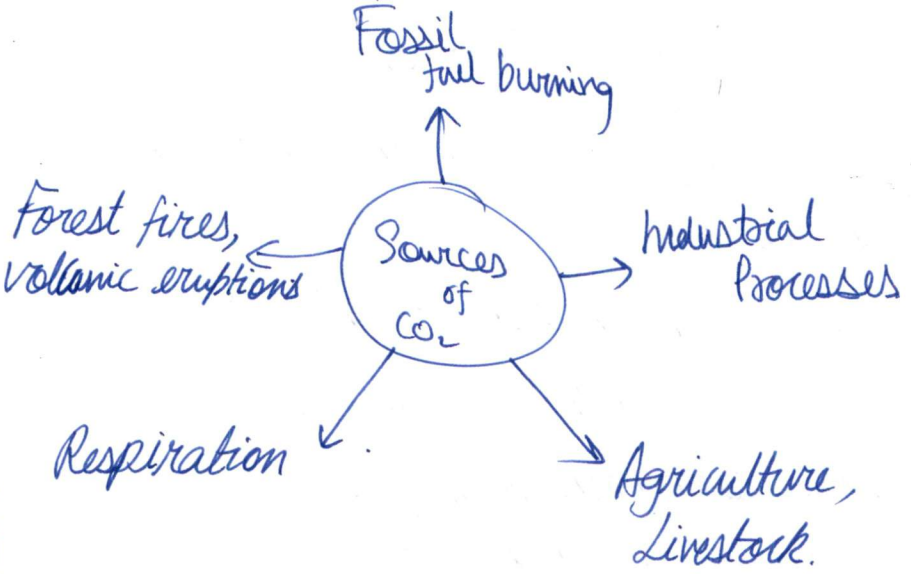
(1) < Some sent back to space. (3)
  Some sent to Earth (4)

(2) < Some sent to space (5)
  Some to atmosphere (6) [Causes heating of air.]

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

As we see, ⑥ component is major cause of global warming.
natural phenomenon.

Addition of CO_2 in air, increases this absorption of "Long Wave Terrestrial Radiation" by atmosphere which causes greater heating and thus the Climate Change occurs.



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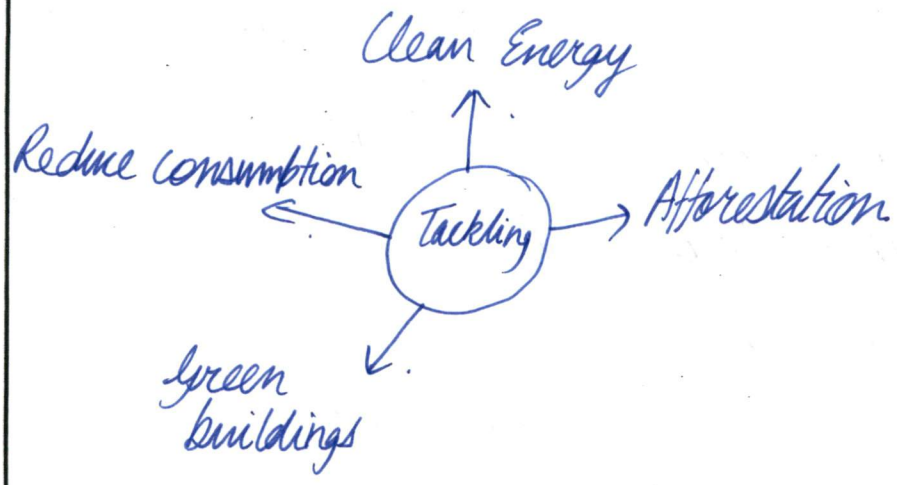
Unsustainable levels of CO_2 can have devastating effects. To address, Paris Climate Agreement has been signed recently under UNFCCC to tackle this problem at a global level.



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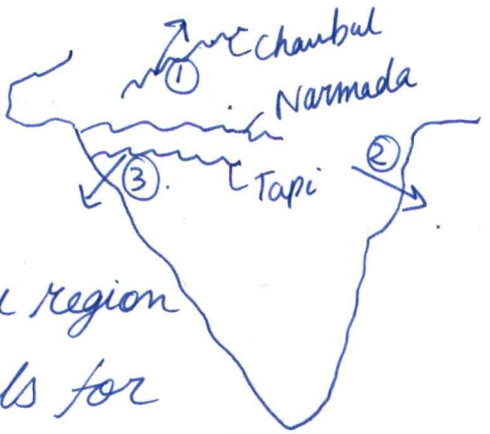
16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अपवाह तंत्र को आकार प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख भू-गर्भीय घटनाओं की एक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिये । साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए किं ऐसा क्यों हैं कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियां नौवहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

Peninsular drainage system has been formed as a result of various events :-



- Faulting of rocks in upper plateau region created channels for rivers like Narmada, Tapi (between Vindhya, Satpura)

- Overall tilt of Deccan plateau from North West to South East giving most of rivers their orientation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Subsidence of western margins below Sea leading to creation of estuaries. (3)
- Upliftment of eastern flank resulting in deltas → (2).
- Northward tilt of Northwest corner of Peninsula leading to flows of Chambal, Betwa northwards

Peninsular rivers are :-

(1) Unsuitable for navigation as :-

- Not perennial, volume of water meagre in Summer
- Shallow beds
- Rocky margins, narrow courses
- Constructing multi-modal terminals in difficult terrain.

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However, these regions are good for hydroelectricity generation as :-

- Natural structures for water storage exists
- Undulating terrain facilitates construction as many natural sites exist
- Rivers flow with pace, leading to greater potential for generating in run-of-the-river projects
- Less densely populated, less displacement needed.

Therefore, this region has enormous potential for hydroelectric generation

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से सरकारी नीतियां औद्योगिक अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करती हैं। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Government policies have a major impact on industrial locations as seen below :-

- Freight Equalisation Policy led to mineral rich regions of East India being deprived of investments and industries.

- Liberal government policies and easier regulatory approvals has resulted in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu emerging as major industrial hubs.

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- Early policy push by Andhra Govt. led to emergence of Hyderabad as an IT hub.

- Suitable tax exemptions, environmental norms led to several pharma companies setting up factories in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand.

- Unfavourable policy environment led to TATA shifting Nano factory from Singur

So various Govt policy elements play a vital role.

- Land Acquisition
- Labour laws.
- Ease of Setting Up, Clearances.
- Presence of infrastructure
- Favourable tax regime.

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In order to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions, GoI has taken following steps:

- Special tax incentives for investing in 12 Special Category States. (exemptions in Central taxes)
- Focus on infrastructure development via schemes like BADP, HADP, BRGF.
- Setting up major Public sector units in such regions - Bhilai Steel Plant, Bela Wheel Factory, GE engine factory in Bihar.
- Special financial package given to States to undertake above activities

Such efforts to reduce inequality are essential for unified India and need to be stepped up further.

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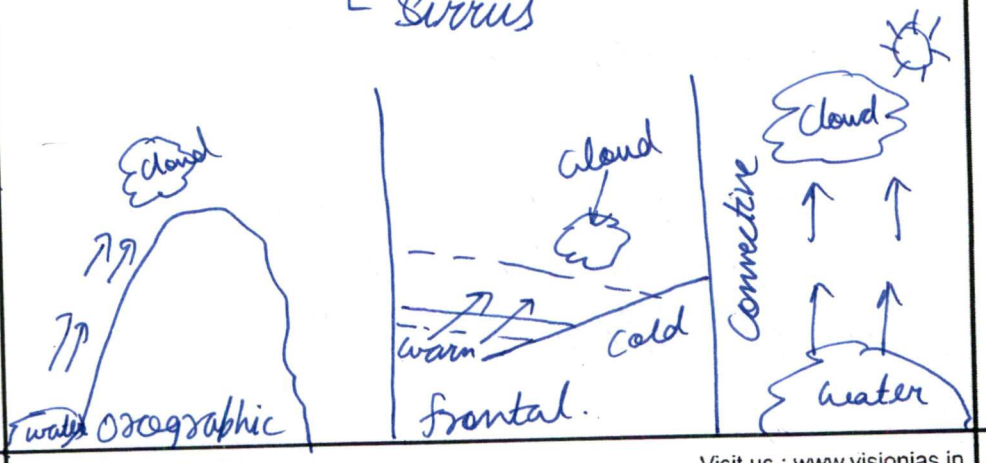
18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting.

संक्षेप में बादल बनने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि मौसम के पूर्वानुमान में बादल किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकते हैं।

The process of cloud formation involves :

- Evaporation of moisture from surface water bodies.
- Rise of moisture ← orographic, frontal, convective
- Aggregation and condensation of water droplets in upper atmosphere to form clouds.
- Various types [Cumulonimbus, Nimbostratus, Cirrus]



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Clouds can help in weather forecasting :-

- Different types of clouds lead to different weather conditions

  - Nimbostratus → light/heavy showers
  - Cumulonimbus → Thunderstorms
  - Cirrus → Clear Weather,
  - Stratus → Anti-cyclonic

- Measurement of moisture in clouds can help predict short-term weather phenomena.

- Direction of movement of clouds can help lay trajectory of rainfall.

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Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The socio-economic and ecological consequences of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

मृदा निम्नीकरण के सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पारिस्थितिक परिणाम दूरगामी प्रभाव डालने वाले होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मृदा उर्वरता को पुनर्स्थापित करने एवं मृदा निम्नीकरण को रोकने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपाय सुझाइए।

Soil degradation refers to a decline in soil quality which may be due:-

- Fall in fertility
- Rise in salinity
- Rise in toxicity.

Soil degradation can have several harmful impacts:-

- Fall in agricultural productivity leading to drop in farmer incomes.
- Damage to grazing lands may raise cost of fodder
- Rise in toxicity may lead to agro produce being unfit for consumption.

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- Harmful elements may leach into ~~soi~~ water bodies, causing water pollution.

- Soil degradation may increase CO_2 emissions trapped in soil.
- May ease soil erosion, deforestation.

Therefore, owing to varied effects of this, urgent measures need to be undertaken :-

- Promotion of organic farming.
- Use of sustainable irrigation like drip and sprinkler.
- Use measures crop rotation, mulching to conserve soil. Cultivation of Pulses
- Curb misuse and overuse of fertilizers, pesticides.
- Afforestation, Agro-forestry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Various Govt initiatives can help in this regard :-

- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
- DBT for fertilizers can be introduced
- Education via Kisan TV, KVKs.
- PSL lending for micro-irrigation
- National Agroforestry policy
- Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

Apart from the above measures like rationalising electricity subsidy can go a long way in addressing this problem.

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20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु संभावित आर्थिक क्षमताओं के दोहन के साथ ही पर्यावरणीय एवं जनजातीय चिंताओं के मध्य विवेकपूर्ण संतुलन की आवश्यकता है। भारत के द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले खतरों को विस्तार से बताते हुए, उनके विकास के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तावित उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The island regions of India - Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep - suffer from severe infrastructure deficit ranging from poor electricity to digital connectivity.

Also, the islands face numerous threats :-

- Rise in ocean levels, extreme weather events due to global warming.
- Increased Chinese forays in Indian ocean region.
- This region is a biodiversity hotspot and is threatened by human activities

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- Increased rates of influx of outsiders may threaten traditional culture, customs
- Increase in deforestation, exploitation of resources.
- Rise in tourism and resultant disturbance to PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups) like Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese.
-

Therefore, a balanced approach of development is needed in the region.

Indian Govt is taking a series of measures in this regard :-

- Dedicated optic fibre network link to Andaman and Nicobar.
- Petroleum refineries, power plants proposed to be setup.
- Proposal to develop 5 tourism circuits in the region

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- India is also in talks with Japan for infrastructure development in the Island groups.

Owing to their significant strategic importance, measures to develop this region are welcome. However, due consideration to fragility of ecosystem must be given :-

- Protect isolation of PVTGs.
- Setup Marine Protected Areas.
- Use of green energy, materials as far as possible

Some of these measures need to be incorporated at the earliest.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	18943
Center	NEW DELHI	Date	8/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

   अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The idea of AIJS was first proposed in the 14th Law Commission report, leading to its enunciation in the Art 312 by 44th Constitutional Amendment.

The advantages of an AIJS include :-

① Attracting the best talent in law to judiciary by stable career progression

② Addressing the current shortage of judges and raising it from

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17/million to 50/million.

(3) Increasing efficiency and meritocracy in the judicial services.

(4) An all-India outlook will eliminate the reluctance of judges towards inter-state posting

(5) Help reduce pendency by prompt recruitment without political interference

However, various concerns shall continue to exist:-

(1) Recruitment in IAS, IPS have always been short of requirement with nearly 30% vacancies.

(2) Interpretation of law requires awareness of local content, customs

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which may be not so much in case of all-India Judicial services.

③ Resistance from Judiciary to the proposed structure

④ Could created new tussles between State and All-India Judiciaries

⑤ Inefficiencies plague IAS, IPS, IFS as well.

Therefore, while AIJS may seem a desirable step, the solution of judicial problem lies in :-

① Finalising Memorandum of Procedure for appointments

② Use of ICT via e-courts.

③ Expedited case hearing, restrain in granting adjournments, SLP by judiciary

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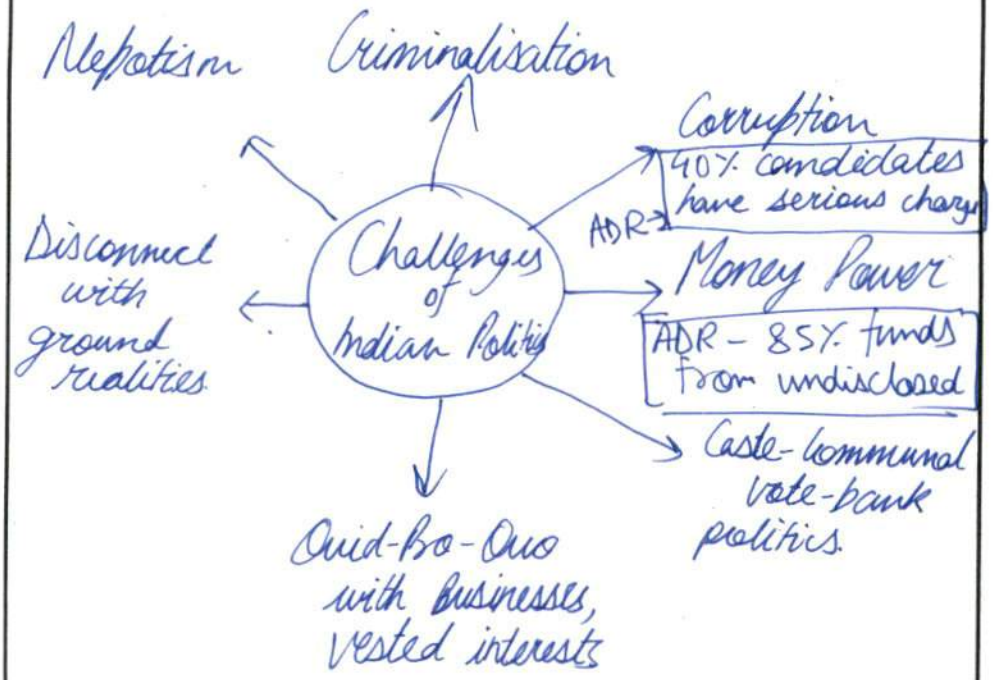
2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian politics is plagued by numerous challenges today :-



While the challenges are many, a lot of them can be traced to absence of intra-party democracy :-

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① Nepotism is a direct result of intra-party non-democratic functioning where successive generations of current leaders by default are accomodated in the leadership.

② This nepotism leads to undeserving leaders who are not in tune with ground realities.

③ As a result, parties resort to caste-communal politics and give tickets to those with money and muscle power (criminal elements) to win elections

④. Such parties also resort to practices like bribing of voters which require heavy financing which leads to corruption and nexus with businesses

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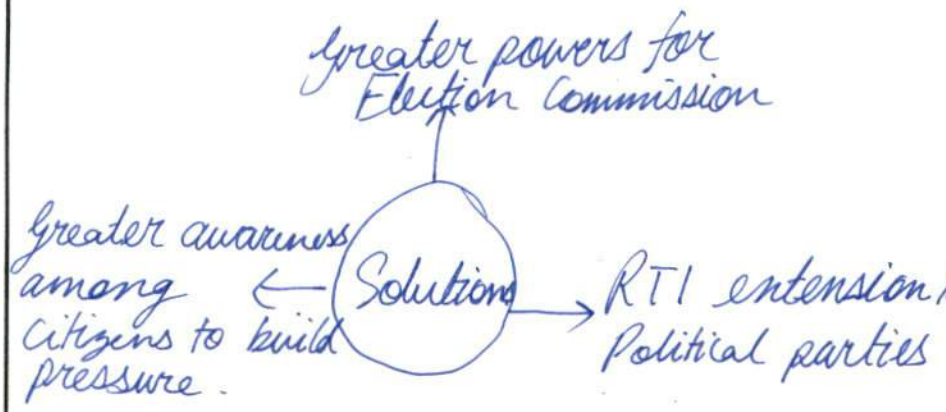
Thus it can be seen lack of intra-party democracy is perhaps the root of all problems affecting Indian politics.

Its solution lies in:-



The real solution can come if people are made aware and bottom-up pressure is applied

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3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent Finance Bill-2017 merged various appellate bodies and tribunals with the following objectives :-

(1) Addressing manpower deficit in these bodies

(2) Several bodies had very little workload and merging made perfect sense.

(3) The cost of running some of these bodies was more than the utility they provided.

(4) Merging would help address high pendencies in some of them.

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(5) Creating a uniform system for appointments would make their administration easier.

However, experts have pointed out various areas of concern in this move :-

(1) Unscientific mergers.

- TDSAT merged with AERAAT which seems incoherent

(2) Bodies like NGT had an independent system of appointment under their Acts which has now been supseded.

(3) By making Govt supreme in all matters of appointment, the regulator shall be overly dependent on Govt.

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(4) A potential conflict of interest as in many of the cases Govt is itself an interested party.

Therefore, additional measures to ensure (1) Autonomy is preserved.

(2) Scientific, Technical expertise availibility.

need to be ensured for their efficient functioning

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4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Election Commission of India is the 'watchdog of electoral process' of India set up under Art. 326 of our Constitution.

The electoral system has been plagued with numerous challenges in recent times :-

1. Rise in use of money power.
2. Criminalisation of politics
3. Instances of booth capturing, voter intimidation.

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(4) Serious allegations of electoral frauds which may lower the dignity, authority of Election Commission (EC).

(5) Violation of Model Code of Conduct (MCC)

(6) Use of unethical manifestoes, promises of freebies.

(7) Voter appeals in name of Caste, religion.

To tackle these challenges various reforms are needed:

(1) Amendments to RPA, 1951 to provide powers to EC to cancel elections in event of use of money power.

(2) Security of tenure to Election Commissions, promotion by seniority

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(3) Enforcement powers, punishment powers to EC to implement MCC.

(4) Banning of candidates convicted for heinous crimes for lifetime.

(5) Possibility of state funding of elections

(6) RTI for political parties.

(7) Powers ~~to~~ of contempt to EC.

Recent judgements by Supreme Court in Lily Thomas case and declaring use of religion, caste in voting appeals as illegal are steps in right direction and need to be further expanded.

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5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Priveleges of Parliament and State Legislatures in India arise from Constitution, Rules of procedure and Parliamentary customs and conventions. However, there is lot of ambiguity and uncertainity over their ambit.

There are two kinds of priveleges:-

1. Personal
2. Collective.

Ensuring the independent functioning of legislatures requires clear delineation of priveleges:-

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① They should be well-laid in accordance with our system of checks, balances.

② They would help preserve freedom of thought, expression of MLAs.

③ It would lead to informed debates and frank discussions which would benefit the people.

④ Clear delimitation would also lay down limits of these priveleges which would give room for genuine criticism.

A recent instance of legislature sentencing 3 journalists to imprisonment, raising the debate on Freedom of Speech vs Priveleges.

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The need to re-examine the balance is essential:

1. No checks are currently laid out on Parliamentary priveleges.
2. Courts cannot inquire even if injustice is done
3. Legislatures act as judges in their own case, which is against principles of natural justice
4. It may be misused to muzzle genuine criticism, affecting transparency, accountability.

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6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

It is said that ⇒

Responsibility − Accountability = Injustice + Corruption

This highlights the criticality of accountability in upholding Rule of Law.

While role of security agencies is to protect and safeguard the nation and its citizens, various instances exist to the contrary :

① Allegations of killings, sexual abuse under AFSPA in North East

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and Jammu & Kashmir.

(2) Cases of high-profile extra judicial encounters such as Sohrabuddin, Nabha Jail break

(3) Allegations of disproportionate cases of victims being from minority and disadvantaged groups.

The Govt approach has included :-

(1) AFSPA region cases are handled by Armed Forces Tribunal, without any external inquiry.

(2) Various prosecutors have alleged of being pressurized by security agencies to go soft on perpetrators

(3) No proactive measures to address this problem

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The Supreme Court has laid out various groundrules :-

① Extrajudicial killing to be treated as cold-blooded murder inviting maximum punishments

② Ordered an SIT to probe 1500 cases in Manipur under AFSPA.

③ Strong condemnation of Govt inactivity

Govt needs to address this issue at the earliest as 'law must be equal for all' regardless of their status.

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7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real Estate Act, 2016 was enacted with following provisions :-

It was necessary because :-

1. Cases of stalled projects, diversion of funds on the rise
2. No regulatory architecture present

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(3) Non-transparent operation of ~~developments~~ developers.

(4) Customers were exploited and information asymmetry prevailed

(5) No effective dispute settlement mechanism.

Various provisions can help restore customer confidence :-

(1) Online display of information shall reduce info. asymmetry.

(2) Setting aside 70% funds in escrow account shall curb delays and misuse.

(3) Customer protection by ensure repairs for 5 years by developers in case of structural defects

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(4) Penal interest payments to customers in case of delays

(5) Dispute settlement by appellate body.

However, some hurdles remaining are :-

(1) States have not formulated rules

(2) Developers breaking projects into smaller sizes to avoid registration.

(3) Increased costs for customers.

(4) Project timelines have been extended deliberately.

(5) Not applicable on current projects.

Measures to address them need to be taken at the earliest.

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8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Water disputes are constant in free India with Cauvery dispute extending to over 3 decades. Despite Art. 262 and Inter-State Water Disputes Act, no solution remains in sight.

Mihir Shah Committee has suggested moving water to concurrent list so that :-

① Inter-state river management can be taken over by centre

② Centre can adopt a broader outlook with due regard to needs.

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ecology.

(3) Setting up of river basin organisations to undertake integrated development of river bodies.

(4) It would also help in planning for River Interlinking project.

However, this may not be desirable as :

(1) Water is a matter which affects everyday lives of the people which can be best addressed by States

(2) Implementation of decisions has been a problem and even after moving to concurrent list, implementing would be done by States which may

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not be easy.

③ Goes against the trend of federalism and subsidiarity.

④ Centre may favour one state over other on political considerations

Therefore solution lies in :-

① Adopting ADR mechanisms for settling disputes

② Implementing new Water disputes Bill in right spirit.

③ Depoliticising issues.

④ Undertaken climate sensitive agri and micro-irrigation techniques.

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9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Political executive are custodians of ultimate authority, while civil servants act as policy advisors and implementers. While a harmonious relation between them is desirable, it is not always so:-

1. Difference of opinion on certain manners
2. Possible preservation of status quo by civil servants vs attempts to change by politicians
3. Decisions based on political considerations vs objective facts

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(4) Corrupt practices by either party

(5) Differences in methods of policy implementation, schemes for policy formulations.

(6) Short-term gains vs long-term planning.

(7) Political interference in transfers, postings.

(8) Civil servants use of media and social media against political executive and their policies

A healthy relationship between the two is essential as :-

(1) Policy formulation and implementation are two wheels of same cart, one incomplete without other.

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(2) Good governance is possible only in case of harmonious relationship between the two.

(3) Mistrust between the two could lead to policy paralysis.

(4) Each brings their own areas of expertise to the table.

Therefore, a Code of Conduct and Ethics for both civil servants and political executive, on lines of 2nd ARC recommendations, need to be implemented for a harmonious relationship.

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10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.

सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs, non-governmental organisations are bodies independent of government and seek to take up various issues and causes for public welfare.

They have in fact played a key role in India's politics :-

① Upholding Good Governance, Transparency and Accountability.

- Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan led the RTI movement in Rajasthan, which led to RTI Act ~~in 2006~~.

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② Advocating fundamental and human rights

- Naz Foundation's efforts to abolish 377 Sec of IPC have brought to limelight the issue of political rights of homosexuals in India.

③ NGOs like Vishakha have fought to address gender injustices and create an equal right to livelihood for women.

④ Activism by Anna Hazare and India Against Corruption for Jan Lokpal was crucial determinant of 2014 general elections in India.

⑤ Various other NGOs like PUCL have continued fighting for

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expansion of political rights in India

- Incorporation of NOTA was also an outcome of such activism

Therefore, Indian politics has been greatly affected by role of NGOs in India.

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11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

India is rapidly urbanising with 30% urban population, expected by MoUrban Development to be 50% by 2050.

- Rapid growth of Indian economy in the past decade makes it an obvious effect

Urbanisation → High growth → Urbanisation

- However the pattern is unusual :-

① Proliferation of slums.

② Major growth in 5-6 cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore.

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(3) Suburbanisation despite well developed transport and support infra

(4) Massive internal migration leading to rising urban sprawl beyond capacities of urban bodies.

(5) Congestion, Pollution plaguing cities

Issues of Governance include:

(1) Poor capacities of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

(2) Little financial devolution to ULBs by States.

(3) Poor account-keeping and finances of ULBs.

(4) Little authority with ULBs.

(5) Overlap with district authorities and para-statals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

A wide plethora of reforms are required to make cities as engines of sub-federalism :-

① Transfer greater powers by amending 12th schedule

② States should devolve more and give powers of taxation.

③ Training of staff, proper account keeping to leverage private sector funding under Smart Cities Mission.

④ Engage in Para-diplomacy by encouraging city partnerships

⑤ Focus on Rurban Mission, Smart Villages to reduce burden.

Addressing problems of Funds + Functions + Functionaries is required with ULBs at the earliest

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott is the practise of boycott of an individual or group by the society in terms of access to social places, events and people.

It is an age-old concept of Indian Society and needs to be criminalised as :-

① It is the worst kind of discrimination making survival difficult.

② It is deployed by organisations like Khaps to enforce unethical diktats.

③ It challenges several Fundamental rights enshrined in the

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Constitution. (Art 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21)

(4) In a modern liberal society, such practices have no place.

(5) Mostly discriminatory towards women.

The Maharashtra govt has recently come out with a bill to address this menace :-

[Maharashtra Prohibition of Social Boycott Act]

- Ban on such activities.
- Stringent punishment to perpetrators like caste panchayats
- Relief to victims

Apart from these, measures like :-

(1) Raising awareness among masses by Information, Education and Communication campaigns

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Introducing inclusive and moral education in school curriculum

(3) Roping in local leaders to address the issue.

Such measures are required to complement laws for effective results.

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13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human trafficking is world's 3rd most profitable business (illegal) after drugs and arms.

It is a serious issue in India as :-

① Denial of basic human rights and violation of Art. 23.

② Most victims are vulnerable women and children

③ Human trafficking as a conduit for arms and drugs.

④ Potential security implications for country.

⑤ Strain on local resources

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India faces this problem due to many factors :-

① Porous borders with Bangladesh and Myanmar

② Poor people are exploited by traffickers

③ India lying between golden triangle and crescent which are drug centres of the world.

④ Many poor from Bangladesh take this route in search of livelihood and better lives in India

⑤ Support by enemy nations like Pakistan

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The Government has come out with a comprehensive Anti-Trafficking Bill :-

1. Dedicated agency for investigation
2. Speedy trials in special courts
3. Anti-Trafficking Fund to assist victims - short-stay homes.
4. Collaborate with NGOs for swift repatriation
5. Expanded offences list and stringent punishments.

Complementing this with increased border surveillance, addressing poverty issues shall help in reducing this menance.

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

~~Ind~~ Indian education system lacks in quality as seen in ASER report with around 50% of Class 5 students unable to read Class 2 text.

A weak teacher education system is responsible as :-

1. Most teachers currently are untrained
2. Instances of teachers failing TET tests are common-place
3. Such an untrained system has led to rote-learning

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) High drop out rates also point to low levels of teaching.

(5) Trend of shift to private schools

(6) State Training Institutes are vacant.

Therefore, various evidences point to deplorable conditions.

SC appointed Commission suggests various measures which must be implemented at the earliest :-

(1) Dedicated cadre of trainers at State Level

(2) National level university for teacher training.

(3) Standardised course development for teacher training

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Mandatory qualification of TET by teachers

(5) Leverage MOOCs for the purpose.

These along with recommendations of TSR Subramaniam Panel must be looked into to address the issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 498A addresses instances of violence against married women in their marital household. Owing to low conviction rates (~20%) and cases of fraudulent origins being filed, SC has issued directives :-

① No immediate arrest, except in cases of violence, injuries.

② Case to be evaluated by Family Welfare Committees within 30 days. (FWC)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Family Welfare Committees to be setup in each district by DLSAs.

④ Role for civil society via membership in FWCs.

⑤ Designated police officer in each region for such cases.

However various concerns remain:-

① Low conviction does not imply fraudulent cases
└ may be due to shoddy investigations

② 30 days too long a time
└ danger to applicant.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Arbitrariness could prevail in functioning of FWCs.

(4) Police training and sensitisation remains unaddressed.

(5) Mere misuse threat of law is no grounds for its watering down has observed by SC itself in many cases

Therefore, steps to ensure protection of women by revisiting these guidelines by SC is needed to assure gendered justice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India and US have seen a closer synergy in relations after Indo-US nuclear deal of 2008.

Defence has emerged as a major area in this regard :-

(1) Signing of LEMOA
Logistics Exchange - Memorandum of Agreement.

(2) DTTI (Defence Technology and Trade inititiave) - joint collab. on defence projects

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Major Defence Partner Status for India under DTPA Act placing it at par with NATO allies

(4) Setting up IRRC (India Rapid Response Cell) in Pentagon, 1st of its kind

(5) Convergence over common issues of terrorism, freedom of navigation

(6) Potential transfer of tech in F-16 Sale, Sale of Predator drones

It is highly signifant and has major implications :-

(1) Significance :

- Natural convergence of largest, oldest democracies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Potential ally for India to counter Chinese, Pak threat
- Benefits from tech. transfer, domestic defence industry development
- Support in entry to NSG, MTCR.

(2) Implications –

- Warming of relations between Russia, Pakistan
- Reduced Indian reliance on Russia for defense supplies
- Indian stance on North Korea – which is beyond Indian interests.

A deft balancing of interests is required by India to benefit from US without antagonising Russia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has been the largest contributor to UN peace-keeping missions :-

(1) Congo
(2) Korean War
(3) Somalia.
(4) Cyprus.

The UN has also applauded Indian efforts in this regard from time to time.

It demonstrates Indian commitment to international peace and stability as enunciated in Art 51 of Constitution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

UN missions have been of various forms :-

① International Conflicts
└ Korea

② Civil War
└ Congo

③ Piracy Control
└ Somalia

Indian contribution in all such instances has remained steadfast and is laudable.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India - Africa partnership is growing with more than $70 bn trade and warmth displayed at 3rd India - Africa Forum Summit (IAFS) in 2015.

It is a harmonious relation as :-

(1) African development needs

- Need of infrastructure development
- Need capacity building, training
- Instability calls for democratic modes of functioning
- Strengthen military training, space technologies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Fight tropical diseases, AIDS.

(2) India
- Significant investments in social infrastructure
- Indian model of inclusivity suits Africa
- Indian expertise in skill training, health, education is needed.
- India needs to promote peace and stability in the region.
- Potential source of agricultural raw-materials and rich in oil and gas.

Therefore, India has taken various measures in this content :-

(1) $50 bn of investments, $10 bn line of credit extended.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Indian assistance in development of schools, colleges and hospitals

(3) ITEC programme for assistance in higher education

(4) India pharma sector is major source of generics in fight against diseases like AIDS.

(5) India-Africa Forum Summits have been a great success.

(6) Cooperation in renewables via ISA (Solar Alliance), Solar Mamas.

Therefore, this synergy arising to young population and high growth needs to be well-utilised for mutual prosperity.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

ICJ is the premier justice dispensing body in international law..

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

In recent times, we are witnessing a rise in transregional corridor initiatives like :-

① SREB and 21st century Maritime Silk Route under One Belt - One Road.

② ~~Indi~~ INSTC (International North South Transit Corridor) linking West Asia to Central Asia and Europe

③ Asia-Africa Development Corridor by India and Japan

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In this content, an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor may be useful as :-

(1) Link with high growth regions of East, South-East Asia

(2) Diversify exports to Pacific regions

(3) Develop linkages with India's North East

(4) In consonance with Act-East Policy of India

However potential areas of concern could be :-

(1) May be seen as an attempt to curtail China

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) We may be helpless in case of attempts to curb freedom of navigation of seas due to limited naval capacities.

(3) Negotiating terms of such a corridor may be difficult.

(4) Earlier FTAs with ASEAN have been more beneficial for ASEAN nations.

Therefore, a thorough analysis of pros and cons is needed before such an idea is mooted.